REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE SPENCER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT OF THE SPENCER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2015

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Spencer County Fiscal Court for fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

We have issued an unmodified opinion, based on our audit, on the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of Spencer County Fiscal Court.

Financial Condition:

The Spencer County Fiscal Court had total receipts of \$5,993,168 and disbursements of \$5,706,225 in fiscal year 2015. This resulted in a total ending fund balance of \$943,080 which is an increase of \$486,943 from the prior year.

Report Comment:

2015-001 Spencer County Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Internal Controls Over The Payroll Process

Deposits:

The fiscal court's deposits as of June 30, 2015, were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$73,230

The fiscal court's deposits were covered by FDIC insurance and a properly executed collateral security agreement, but the bank did not adequately collateralize the fiscal court's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable John Riley, Spencer County Judge/Executive
Members of the Spencer County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of Spencer County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Spencer County Fiscal Court's financial statement as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. This includes determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the *Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.



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Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described more fully in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by Spencer County Fiscal Court on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Spencer County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2015, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the fund balances of Spencer County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2015, and their respective cash receipts and disbursements, and budgetary results for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole of Spencer County Fiscal Court. The budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statement, however they are required to be presented in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws.

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Other Matters (Continued)

Other Information (Continued)

The accompanying budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 11, 2016 on our consideration of Spencer County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Spencer County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comment and recommendation included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

2015-001 Spencer County Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Internal Controls Over The Payroll Process

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

March 11, 2016

SPENCER COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

Fiscal Court Members:

John Riley County Judge/Executive

Jim J. Williams Magistrate
Hobert Judd Magistrate
Brian Bayers Magistrate
Collis Rogers Magistrate
David Goodlett Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Kenneth S. Jones County Attorney

Darrell Herndon Jailer

Lynn Hesselbrock County Clerk

Becky M. Robinson Circuit Court Clerk

Donald Stump, Jr. Sheriff

Kim Stump Property Valuation Administrator

Danny Hilbert Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Doug Williams County Treasurer

Karen Clark Chief Financial Officer

SPENCER COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

SPENCER COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

Budgeted Funds

		General Fund		Road Fund		Jail Fund		Total Funds
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	2,323,731	\$		\$		\$	2,323,731
In Lieu Tax Payments		29,222						29,222
Licenses and Permits		311,064						311,064
Intergovernmental		1,260,774		1,323,383		106,911		2,691,068
Charges for Services		414,054						414,054
Miscellaneous		201,491		20,499				221,990
Interest		1,538		441		60		2,039
Total Receipts		4,541,874		1,344,323		106,971		5,993,168
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		1,966,753						1,966,753
Protection to Persons and Property		1,077,514				240,390		1,317,904
General Health and Sanitation		235,109						235,109
Social Services		97,534						97,534
Recreation and Culture		125,557						125,557
Roads				1,055,208				1,055,208
Debt Service		42,017						42,017
Administration		698,930		143,297		23,916		866,143
Total Disbursements		4,243,414		1,198,505		264,306		5,706,225
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		298,460		145,818		(157,335)		286,943
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Financial Obligation Proceeds		200,000						200,000
Transfers From Other Funds				100,000		175,000		275,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(275,000)				,		(275,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(75,000)		100,000		175,000		200,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		223,460		245,818		17,665		486,943
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		378,751		1,547		75,839		456,137
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	602,211	\$	247,365	\$	93,504	\$	943,080
Composition of Fund Balance								
Bank Balance	\$	648,891	\$	248,777	\$	93,504	\$	991,172
Less: Outstanding Checks	<u> </u>	(46,680)	Ψ	(1,412)	Ψ 	75,504	Ψ	(94,772)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	602,211	\$	247,365	\$	93,504	\$	943,080

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SPENCER COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2015

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Spencer County includes all budgeted funds under the control of the Spencer County Fiscal Court. Budgeted funds included within the reporting entity are those funds presented in the county's approved annual budget and reported on the quarterly reports submitted to the Department for Local Government.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement is presented on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves the reporting of fund balances and the changes therein resulting from cash inflows (cash receipts) and cash outflows (cash disbursements) to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Department for Local Government and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

This regulatory basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because the financial statement format does not include the GAAP presentations of government-wide and fund financial statements, cash receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned and susceptible to accrual, and cash disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when incurred or subject to accrual.

Generally and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to sale ninety days following April 15.

C. Basis of Presentation

Budgeted Funds

The fiscal court reports the following budgeted funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are state payments for truck license distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the General Fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

E. Spencer County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Spencer County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statement of Spencer County Fiscal Court.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

F. Deposits and Investments

The government's fund balance is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The government's fund balance includes cash and cash equivalents and investments.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Long-term Obligations

The fund financial statement recognizes bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as disbursements. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as disbursements. Debt proceeds are reported as other adjustments to cash.

Note 2. Deposits

The fiscal court maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the fiscal court and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2015, public funds were exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the fiscal court's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$73,230

Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2015.

	General		Total		
		Fund	Tr	Transfers In	
Road Fund	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	
Jail Fund		175,000		175,000	
Total Transfers Out	\$	275,000	\$	275,000	

Reason for transfers:

To move resources from the General Fund for budgetary purposes, to the funds that will expend them.

Note 4. Long-term Debt

A. Ambulance Building

On January 15, 2013, Spencer County Fiscal Court signed an agreement with the Spencer County Extension Foundation to purchase the old extension building for \$250,000 at an interest rate of 0% for 10 years. Spencer County Fiscal Court paid \$25,000 and will pay the remaining balance of \$225,000 at the rate of \$1,875 per month until paid in full. The following schedule indicates the required principal payments according to the original lease agreement. The outstanding principal balance was \$168,750 as of June 30, 2015.

Fiscal Year Ended				
June 30, 2015	F	Principal		
		_		
2016	\$	22,500		
2017		22,500		
2018		22,500		
2019		22,500		
2020		22,500		
2021-2023		56,250		
		_		
Totals	\$	168,750		

B. Floodwall

On August 27, 2014, Spencer County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust to borrow \$200,000 to finance the inspection, repair, and recertification of a levee to USACE standards at a fixed interest rate of 3.430% for five years. Spencer County Fiscal Court paid \$38,559 during fiscal year 2015 and will pay the remaining principal balance at the rate of \$3,333 per month until paid in full. The following schedule indicates the required principal payments according to the original lease agreement. The outstanding principal balance was \$166,667 as of June 30, 2015.

Fiscal Year Ended				
June 30, 2015	P	Principal	I	nterest
2016	\$	40,000	\$	5,173
2017		40,000		3,769
2018		40,000		2,378
2019		40,000		986
2020		6,667		29
Totals	\$	166,667	\$	12,335

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Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

C. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-Term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2015, was as follows:

	eginning Balance	A	additions	Re	ductions	Ending Balance	e Within ne Year
Financing Obligations	\$ 191,250	\$	200,000	\$	55,833	\$ 335,417	\$ 62,500
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 191,250	\$	200,000	\$	55,833	\$ 335,417	\$ 62,500

Note 5. Commitments and Contingencies

The county is involved in multiple lawsuits that arose from the normal course of doing business. While individually they may not be significant; in the aggregate, they could negatively impact the county's financial position. Due to the uncertainty of the litigation, a reasonable estimate of the financial impact on the county cannot be made at this time.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System

A. Plan Description

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible regular full-time members employed in non-hazardous *and hazardous duty* positions in the county. The Plan provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Retirement benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of the plan members under certain circumstances. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute six percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 17.67 percent.

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute eight percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute nine percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: eight percent will go to the member's account and one percent will go to the KRS insurance fund. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 34.31 percent.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Members contribute five percent (nonhazardous) and eight percent (hazardous) of their annual creditable compensation and one percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with four percent (nonhazardous) and seven and one-half percent (hazardous) employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

The county's contribution for FY 2013 was \$595,782, FY 2014 was \$593,823, and FY 2015 was \$561,056.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (member's age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

		% Paid by Member through
Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn 15 dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, such employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Kentucky Retirement Systems issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information on CERS. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

B. Net Pension Liability

As promulgated by GASB Statement No. 68 the total pension liability for CERS was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014. The total net pension liability for all employers participating in CERS was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, measured as of the same date and is as follows: non-hazardous \$3,244,377,000 and hazardous \$1,201,825,000, for a total net pension liability of \$4,446,202,000 as of June 30, 2014. Based on these requirements, Spencer County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2015 is:

	Jı	une 30, 2014	June 30, 2015		
Hazardous	\$	2,391,000	\$	2,141,000	
Non-Hazardous		2,104,000		1,859,000	
Totals	\$	4,495,000	\$	4,000,000	

The complete actuarial valuation report including all actuarial assumptions and methods is publically available on the website at www.kyret.ky.gov or can be obtained as described in the paragraph above.

Note 7. Deferred Compensation

On March 15, 2010, the Spencer County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate.

These deferred compensation plans permits all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority at 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 8. Health Reimbursement Account/Flexible Spending Account

The Spencer Fiscal Court, established a flexible spending account on July 1, 2009 to provide employees an additional health benefit. The county has contracted with Febco. Inc., a third-party administrator, to administer the plan. The plan provides a debit card to each eligible employee providing \$750 each year to pay for qualified medical expenses.

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, Spencer County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 10. Prior Period Adjustments

The prior period ending balance for the general fund and the jail fund was increased by \$1,391 and \$49 respectively to include prior year voided checks.

Note 11. Accounts Receivable

The Spencer County Fiscal Court provides ambulance services for citizens in the county. The ambulance service bills Medicare, Medicaid, health insurance companies and individuals for services provided. Unpaid bills at June 30, 2015 totaled \$424,418.

SPENCER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

SPENCER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

GENER A	L FU	JND
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		GEVERAL FORD					
	 Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)		ariance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
RECEIPTS							
Taxes	\$ 2,213,500	\$	2,218,161	\$	2,323,731	\$	105,570
In Lieu Tax Payments	11,000		11,000		29,222		18,222
Licenses and Permits	287,500		288,549		311,064		22,515
Intergovernmental	1,326,593		1,326,593		1,260,774		(65,819)
Charges for Services	486,500		487,590		414,054		(73,536)
Miscellaneous	80,700		181,146		201,491		20,345
Interest	 2,000		2,000		1,538		(462)
Total Receipts	 4,407,793		4,515,039		4,541,874		26,835
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government	2,111,433		2,213,738		1,966,753		246,985
Protection to Persons and Property	1,083,660		1,143,715		1,077,514		66,201
General Health and Sanitation	193,400		251,110		235,109		16,001
Social Services	77,000		103,230		97,534		5,696
Recreation and Culture	161,600		141,100		125,557		15,543
Debt Service	66,100		66,100		42,017		24,083
Capital Projects	206,000		161,000		,		161,000
Administration	827,085		753,531		698,930		54,601
Total Disbursements	 4,726,278		4,833,524		4,243,414		590,110
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (318,485)		(318,485)		298,460		616,945
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)							
Lease Proceeds	200,000		200,000		200,000		
Transfers To Other Funds	 (281,515)		(281,515)		(275,000)		6,515
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (81,515)		(81,515)		(75,000)		6,515
Net Change in Fund Balance	(400,000)		(400,000)		223,460		623,460
Fund Balance Beginning (Restated)	 400,000		400,000		378,751		(21,249)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	602,211	\$	602,211

SPENCER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Continued)

	ROAD FUND							
		Budgeted	Am			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Basis)	(Negative)
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	1,489,794	\$	1,489,794	\$	1,323,383	\$	(166,411)
Miscellaneous		1,500		1,500		20,499		18,999
Interest		470		470		441		(29)
Total Receipts		1,491,764		1,491,764		1,344,323		(147,441)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		1,432,564		1,444,904		1,055,208		389,696
Administration		259,200		246,860		143,297		103,563
Total Disbursements		1,691,764		1,691,764		1,198,505		493,259
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(200,000)		(200,000)		145,818		345,818
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		100,000		100,000		100,000		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		100,000		100,000		100,000		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(100,000)		(100,000)		245,818		345,818
Fund Balance Beginning		100,000		100,000		1,547		(98,453)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	247,365	\$	247,365

SPENCER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Continued)

	JAIL FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	116,575	\$	116,575	\$	106,911	\$	(9,664)
Miscellaneous		200		200				(200)
Interest		60		60		60		
Total Receipts		116,835		116,835		106,971	-	(9,864)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		294,000		348,000		240,390		107,610
Administration		24,350		25,350		23,916		1,434
Total Disbursements		318,350		373,350		264,306		107,610
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(201,515)		(256,515)		(157,335)		97,746
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		181,515		181,515		175,000		(6,515)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		181,515		181,515		175,000		(6,515)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(20,000)		(75,000)		17,665		92,665
Fund Balance Beginning (Restated)		20,000		75,000		75,839		839
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	93,504	\$	93,504

SPENCER COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2015

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

SPENCER COUNTY SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

SPENCER COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2015

The fiscal court reports the following schedule of capital assets:

	Beginning Balance Restated*	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Land*	\$ 323,379	\$	\$	\$ 323,379
Land Improvements	130,312			130,312
Buildings*	2,463,578			2,463,578
Vehicles and Equipment*	3,043,206	57,856	100,411	3,000,651
Infrastructure	3,498,599	195,920		3,694,519
Total Capital Assets	\$ 9,459,074	\$ 253,776	\$ 100,411	\$ 9,612,439

SPENCER COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

June 30, 2015

Note 1. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported as other information. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

	Cap	italization	Useful Life
	T1	nreshold	(Years)
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10-50
Equipment	\$	2,500	3-25
Vehicles	\$	2,500	3-25
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10-50

Note 2. Prior Period Adjustments

The capital asset schedules for land, buildings, and vehicles and equipment were increased by \$10,779, \$135,848, and \$161,515, respectively, to include prior year additions not reported.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable John Riley, Spencer County Judge/Executive Members of the Spencer County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of the Spencer County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Spencer County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated March 11, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Spencer County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Spencer County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Spencer County Fiscal Court's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying comment and recommendation, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation as item 2015-001 to be a material weakness.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Spencer County Fiscal Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

County Judge/Executive's Response to Finding

The Spencer County Judge/Executive's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying comment and recommendation. The Spencer County Judge/Executive's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

March 11, 2016

SPENCER COUNTY COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

SPENCER COUNTY COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

2015-001 Spencer County Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Internal Controls Over The Payroll Process

The Spencer County Fiscal Court does not have sufficient internal controls in place to ensure accurate payroll processing and adequate recordkeeping.

The timesheets are prepared manually and do not include proper information for each employee as required. Timesheets are not checked by supervisors for proper calculation of time worked or for employee signature prior to being submitted to the county treasurer for payment. Employees are allowed to convert any compensatory/vacation leave to additional pay on any timesheet without proper documentation. Compensatory time earned for the pay period submitted may be added to the employee's leave balance, or paid to the employee. Employees may also split the time and get paid for some hours but add the remaining to their leave balance. This is not properly documented and makes calculations for hours work for the pay period difficult. In addition, personnel files for each employee do not contain all required information and are not kept in an orderly manner. Updated personnel information is vital in determining proper withholdings and pay rates for each employee when calculating payroll.

Without accurate timesheet calculations, employees may be incorrectly paid and cause payroll to be misstated. Leave balances could also be misstated due to errors on timesheets. Excessive time is spent by county personnel recalculating time sheets and obtaining proper signatures prior to processing payroll. In addition, without updated personnel file information, calculations for withholdings, retirement, and health insurance may be incorrect. Additional audit time is required to test payroll. Deferred Compensation paid by the county on behalf of the employees included an employee who did not have the reported amount withheld from his salary.

KRS 337.320(1) states, in part, "Every employer shall keep a record of... [t]he hours worked each day and each week by each employee." KRS 337.320(2) further requires, "Such records shall be kept on file for at least one (1) year after entry." In addition, good accounting and recordkeeping practices dictate that timesheets should be kept for payroll verification, as a record of leave time used and overtime paid, and to document employees are working at least the minimum number of hours to be eligible for full-time benefits such as retirement and health insurance. Further, these documents are necessary to support accurate reporting to the Kentucky Retirement System and state and federal taxing authorities. Timesheets should be signed by both the employee and a direct supervisor to document and acknowledge agreement by the employee and supervisor that the timesheet accurately reflects time worked during the period.

Adequate internal controls over personnel files maintained should contain at least information for the following; employment application, date employed, pay rates, changes in pay rates and position, authorizations for payroll deductions, W-4 form, INS Form I-9, specimen signatures, and termination data, where appropriate.

We recommend that timesheets be updated to include the hours worked each day and each week by each employee. A direct supervisor should review timesheets for accuracy and sign to acknowledge approval prior to submission to the county to minimize errors. Any changes to the time submitted on a timesheet should include proper documentation by the employee of acknowledgement and agreement with the changes. All personnel files should be updated to include employment applications, date employed, pay rates, changes in pay rates and position, authorizations for payroll deductions, W-4 form, INS Form I-9, specimen signatures, and termination data, where appropriate. The personnel files should be kept in an orderly manner to easily access the required information. The county treasurer should contact the deferred compensation administrator to determine proper procedures for the employee who received the benefit of deferred compensation without having the reported amount withheld from his salary.

SPENCER COUNTY COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS (CONTINUED):

2015-001 Spencer County Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Internal Controls Over The Payroll Process (Continued)

County Judge/Executive's Response: The current administration is committed to making improvements to the payroll process as recommended in the auditors comment. We have updated the employee timesheets and have included a coversheet for department heads as a summary for each pay period to assure they have been checked for accuracy. All department heads have been directed to carefully examine employee timesheets to assure they are complete, signed and checked for accuracy of calculations of hours worked prior to submitting them to the County Finance Officer and County Treasurer. Any adjustments or corrections will be properly acknowledged by employees. We welcome this opportunity to embrace the auditors recommendations and improve our payroll processes, files and internal controls.